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AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

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vs.
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Lady Gertrude Foljambe.	Constantine Marechal.
Madame Caillag.	Mdlle Regnier.
Madame Sherrington.	Miss Cushman.
	Marie Christine.
Coloured Photographs 3 each.	
Swiss Singer.	Duchesse D'Angouleme.
Rachel.	Mdlle. de Valliere.
Miss Sedgwick.	Ristori.

Prince Albert by Winterhalter.
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

European Pensioners' and Widows' Home, Tardeo.

SUPPORTED by Voluntary Contributions.—Donations to the above institution of Clothes, of Books, (suitable for the Pensioners' Library) will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged by the Secretary.
Captain J. T. ANNESLEY, Treasurer.
Captain—Turner, Secretary.

THOMAS EDWARDS,

GUN MAKER, No. 12, Military Square, Fort, Bombay. TERMS—*Cash.*

MRS. HERN,

MILLINER AND DRESS-MAKER, No. 8, Medow Street, Fort.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER AND DRESS MAKER,
No. 7, BYCULLA ROAD, BOMBAY.
BALL DRESSES in Tulle, Gauze, Tarlatan, Lace, &c.
DRESSES in Silk, Mousilian de Soi, Barege, Mohair, and Muslin.
BURNOUSES & SHAWLS of every description.
PALETOTS in Silk.
COLLARS & SLEEVES, in Muslin, and Lace.
STEEL PETTICOATS.
FRENCH CORSETS.
BONNETS of every description.
HATS for Ladies & Children, Trimmed and Untrimmed.
FEATHERS, Head Dresses, Hair Nets, &c.
BRIDAL DRESSES, Veils, Wreaths, &c.
RIBBONS & FLOWERS in great variety.
MOURNING Dresses, Bonnets, Crapes, &c.
Wedding and Mourning orders carefully and promptly executed.

W. H. WALKER & Co.,

IRONMONGERS, CUTLERS, BRASSFOUNDERS AND GENERAL DEALERS, Corner of Church Street, Fort.—Rely on their customers not to hesitate in sending orders for *anything* required.

JUST UNPACKED.

MAGNIFICENT HANGING LAMPS with Opal Shades soft to the eye as the milky way, tempering the wrathful glare of an Arabian sun. These are selling as fast as they are unpacked. Warranted to please and delight. Answer well for Billiard Tables.
GALVANIZED WROUGHT IRON PIPING, ½ to 2 inch.
LAMBERT'S STOP, BIB and BALL COCKS, ½ to 1½ inch.
BLISTER STEEL, Warranted, Rs. 14 per cwt.
VICES, SMITH'S BENCH VICES. 4 INCH to 7 INCH.
SMITH'S ANVILS and HAMMERS, SWAGE ANVILS.
PILLARD DRILLING MACHINES. JIM CROWS.
PUMPS. Double Action, LIFT and FORCE combined. Garden Engines with Vulcanized India Rubber Hose.
RATCHET BRACES, CALLIPERS, LATHE CARRIERS.
COIR MATTING in ROLLS, 60 feet by 3 feet—Rs. 12-8.
BICKFORD'S WET and DRY FUZE.
HAND DRIVING WHEELS for Lathes, Saws, &c. Two 8-inch Lathes fit for Heavy Work.
HINGES, IRON with Screw-bolt Staples for Cotton Mills, Godowns, or Factories. They are English made of all sizes.
FOUR 3-ton TRAVELLING CRANES.
Price Lists and Estimates forwarded on applications.
PORTLAND CEMENT, just landed, 3½ Bushel Casks. Rs. 12.
ROPE MANILLA and TARRED, Faser's Patent. This Rope is, weight for weight, stronger than Wire Rope Blocks to Match.
W. H. WALKER & Co.

THE DELHI RAILWAY.

EXTENSION OF PUNJAUB RAILWAY FROM UMRITSUR TO DELHI).
280 MILES IN LENGTH.

Guaranteed 5 per Cent. per Annum, by the Secretary of State for India in Council, on the same terms and conditions as those granted for the Punjaub Railway.

CAPITAL AT PRESENT SANCTIONED, £2,500,000, IN 125,000 SHARES OF £20, OR RS. 218-2-11 EACH.
Deposit, 10s. or Rs. 5-7-3 per Share, and a Call of 30s. or Rs. 16-5-10 per Share payable in India on the 18th Nov. No further Call will be made during the current year.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman.
W. P. ANDREW, ESQ.
(Late Honourable East India Company's Service.)
Deputy Chairman.
SIR T. HERBERT MADDOCK (late Deputy Governor of Bengal.)
Government Directors.
JULAND DANVERS, ESQ.
J. EDMOND ANDERSON, ESQ.
(Director of the Bank of London.)
COLONEL SIR F. L. ARTHUR, BART.
(Prince's Gardens, Hyde Park.)
HARRY BORRADAILE, ESQ.
(Late Bombay Civil Service.)
THOMAS WILLIAM, ESQ.
(Grove End Road, Regent's Park.)
Auditors.
PHILIP ANSTRUTHER, ESQ.
(Deputy Chairman Bank of Egypt.)
G. GORDON MCPHERSON, ESQ.
(Chairman Agra Bank.)
Consulting Engineer.
G. P. BIDDER, ESQ.
Bankers.
BANK OF LONDON.
Solicitors.
MESSRS. THOMAS AND HOLLAMS,
Acting Secretary.
WILLIAM PETERS, ESQ.

IN INDIA.
Chief Agent.
B. W. STEVENS, ESQ.
Bankers.
THE AGRA & UNITED SERVICE BANK.
Chief Engineer.
JOSEPH HARRISON, ESQ.

THE Delhi Railway about 280 miles in length, will form the connecting link between Umritsur, the upper terminus of the Punjab Railway, and Delhi, the northern terminus of the East Indian Railway, and complete that great chain of steam communication which will connect the opposite sides of the Peninsula, having Calcutta for its eastern, and Kurrachee for its western or European port.
The importance of the early completion of such a line is apparent, whether on political or commercial considerations.
The attention of the Government of India having been directed to the necessity which existed for placing Lahore and Umritsur in railway communication with Delhi, the Secretary of State for India in Council, on the recommendation of the Governor-General of India, offered to the Directors of the Scinde and Punjab Railways, the construction of the work, with five per cent. interest guaranteed on the requisite capital, on the same terms and conditions as those heretofore granted to the Scinde Railway Company.
This offer the Board at once accepted; it being evidently for the interest of the Proprietors of the other associated enterprises of this Company, that the construction and working of this important line should be entrusted to one and the same agency, although the capital would be entirely distinct and separate.
The route of the proposed Railway has been surveyed; plans and sections prepared, and the other preliminary arrangements made. With the exception of the bridges, there will be no works of any magnitude. The cost, including rolling-stock, is estimated under £11,000 per mile; the average height of embankment for the whole of the Railway is only four feet; ballast is easily procurable along the line.
The Railway will traverse a fertile, level and populous country, with a large existing traffic, a great portion of which, there is reason to believe, will be carried by the combined undertakings of this Company to Kurrachee.
The trade of Umritsur—the northern terminus—has been officially valued at £3,500,000 per annum. It is the chief emporium for the commerce of the Cis-Sutlej States, and of the region eastward to Kote Kangra; for the horses, fruits, and woollens of Cabul and Bokhara, and the shawls and other produce of Kashmere, Yarkand, and the country towards north-east. It contains a population of 120,000 souls, and is the religious capital of the lately dominant race. For these reasons the influx

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,

Friday, 15th August 1862.

EXCHANGE.

Rates for the last Mail closed with a downward tendency, but it is too early to give quotations present.

On what Place	Terms.	Rates.
London (Credits)	6 months' sight	2s. 09 16/16 to ¼d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 11/16 d.
Do. Bank Rates	Do. do.	2s. 07/16d.
Calcutta	Sight	99½
Madras	30 days' sight	100
China	60 do. do.	Rs. 225 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
	Rs.		
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ p. cent.	82½ with divd.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	66 do.
Agra Bank	500	7 do.	90 do.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	105 per cent.
Commercial Bank	500	3 do.	7 do.
Mercantile Bank	250	5 do.	40½ do.
Central Bank of W. India	150	2½ do.	10 Dis.
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, Consolidated Shares	218.3.0	2½ do.	Rs. 8 Dis.
Do. New Shares	87.4.4	2½ do.	Rs. 10 do.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway	1,000	2½ do.	Nomi. [sh.
Hydraulic Press Company	4,000	350 p. sh.	Rs. 200 Dis. p.
Apollo Press Company	11,000	1,650 p. sh.	Rs. 22,000 p. sh.
Calico Press Company	2,700	13 do.	Rs. 5,870 do.
Calabs Land Company	10,000	100 p. sh.	Rs. 14,500 do.
Elphinstone Land Company	6,000	200 p. sh.	Rs. 3,700 do.
Bombay Steam Navigation Company	500	32 do.	Rs. 25 dis.
Spinning and Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 do.	Par.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company	2,500	(p. Ann.) 450 p. sh.	Rs. 600 prem.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	Nominal.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company	1500	.....	Rs. 225 Dis.
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company	1,100	.....	Rs. 300 do.
Manockjee Pitty's Spinning and Weaving Co.	550	.....	Rs. 750 do.
Throstle Mill Company	4,000	.....	Nominal.
Bombay United Spinning Company	4,500	.....	do.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan		Nominal.
" Loan 1835-36		93½ to 94.
" Loan 1842-43		
" Loan 1854-55		
New Five Per Cent. Loan		104
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan		111½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

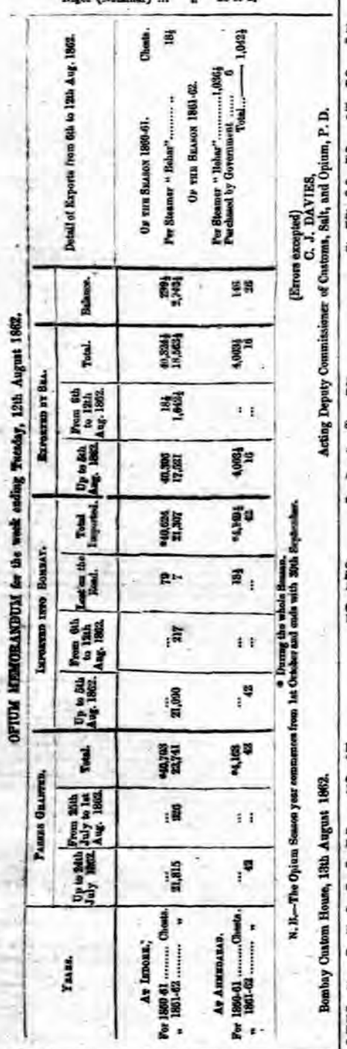
Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10 4
Bank of England Notes	Nominal.
Spanish Dollars	Rs. 240 Nominal
Cavalos	" 293 do.
Mexican Dollars	" 222 do.
German Crowns	" 213 do.
Five Franc Pieces	" 205
Bar Silver	" 106½
Gold Leaf	" 16-6

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton) ready	£2 7s.	6d. to £2 10s. 0d.
" (Seeds)	£1 5s.	0d. to £1 7s. 6d.
To London (Cotton) ready	£2 5s.	0d. to £2 7s. 6d.
" (Seeds)	£2 0s.	0d. to £2 2s. 6d.
To Hull		
To China		No offers.
To Clyde		
To Calcutta	Rs. 9 to 10 per ton.	

PRICES CURRENT (AUGUST 14TH, 1862.)

COTTON at Colabs:		Per candy.
New Broach, ready	Rs.	375 to 380
New Surat	"	377 to 380
New Dholleras, and Bhownugger	"	385 to 390
New Oomrawuttee	"	375 to 380
New Compta	"	375 to 380
New Dharwar Sanguinad	"	490 to 495
New Sarsee, and Nuggur	"	360 to 365
New Veravul	"	350 to 355
Khandeish	"	355 to 357
New Fortatoee	"	350 to 355
New Accota	"	390 to 395
New Mangalore	"	350 to 355
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,615 to 1,620.		
SEEDS—Linseed, Candeish...at Rs.		7-6 to 7-7 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Cesaret	"	8-2 to 8-4 nominal.
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)	"	32 to 33 nominal.
Niger (Nominal)	"	36 to 37



BANKS.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0d. per Rupee.
Ditto for 4 ditto 1s. 11½d. do.
Ditto at 3 ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto at 2 ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto at 1 ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto sight ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to amount or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business ..... 10 A.M. to 5 P.M.
Saturdays ..... 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

ERWIN HEYCOCK,
Manager.

Bombay, 22nd May 1862.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding 50,000, repayable on demand. 2 per ct. per ann.
Fixed Deposits for 6 months ..... 4 do. do.
Ditto Do. 12 do. ..... 5 do. do.
Cheques paid, or Cash received, under Rs. 20.

CASH CREDITS.

On Government Securities ..... 5 per cent.
On other Securities ..... 6 do.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight ..... 2s. 0d. per Rupee
Ditto 3 ditto ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto 2 ditto ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto 1 ditto ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto on demand ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent. commission.

Hours of business ..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturdays ..... 10 to 1 do.

ROBERT ANGUS,
Manager.

Bombay, 30th May 1861.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight ..... 2s. 0d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. "
" 3 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. "
" 2 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. "
" 1 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. "
" On demand ..... 1s. 11¾d. "
On Scotland do. } ..... 1s. 11¾d. "
On Ireland do. }
On Circular Notes ..... 1s. 11¾d. "

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts ..... 2 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ½ per cent. on amounts withdrawn 4 "
Deposits for 3 months ..... 4 "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 5 "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on Deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, or paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ½ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Acting Agent.

Bombay, 1st May 1862.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Head Office—No. 20, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid up Capital—£644,000.

London Bankers. { The Bank of England. / The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz:—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 0d. per Rupee.
4 Do. ..... at 1s. 11¾d. "
3 Do. ..... at 1s. 11¾d. "
2 Do. ..... at 1s. 11¾d. "
1 Do. ..... at 1s. 11¾d. "
On demand (Head Office) ..... at 1s. 11¾d. "

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 4 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
Agent.

May 2nd, 1862.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter

HEAD OFFICE ..... LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, CAWNPORE, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG and EDINBURGH.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the undermentioned Establishments:—

THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK (IRELAND) (and Branches.)
THE BOMBAY BRANCH, makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper, and Loans are granted to Officers in the services on approved Security, and to Regiments for Regimental purposes.

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight ..... 2s. 0d.
" 3 months' sight ..... 1s. 11¾d.
" 2 months' sight ..... 1s. 11¾d.
" 1 month's sight ..... 1s. 11¾d.
" On demand ..... 1s. 11¾d.
On Scotland ..... 1s. 11¾d.
On Ireland ..... 1s. 11¾d.
On Circular Notes ..... 1s. 11¾d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsar, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Service and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ½ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ½ per cent. Commission.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (*if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and undertake for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, in the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where consignments can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address the "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Kurrachee (Mr. R. S. W. Baker, Manager,) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

JOHN CARDNO,
Manager.

Bombay, 26th May 1862.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are:

On London at 6 months' sight ..... 2s. 0d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
" 3 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
" 2 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
" 1 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
" on demand ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
On Scotland do. } ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
On Ireland do. }
On Paris, at 3 days' sight ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11¾d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms:—

Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards ..... 2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice ..... 3 " "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 " "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 5 " "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the sum and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms:—

If to be remitted through the Corporation ..... Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ..... ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ¼ per cent.

Hours of business ..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday ..... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

MESSRS. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 1st May 1862.

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY.

Arrivals:

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Aug. 14	Countess of Elgin	...Abbott	Shanghai 20 May.
	Forest Queen	...Batch	Moulmain 3 June.
	Bartle Frere	...Nacoda	Judda 14 July.

INTELLIGENCE.—Per ship *Forest Queen*, from Moulmain.—Captain Hunt died at sea on the 4th July off Acheen Head.

Departures.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO.
Aug. 14	Granville	Laker	Singapore.
	Behar (s)	Brooks	China, &c.
	Johnstone Castle (s)	Main	Surat.

PASSENGER ARRIVED

Per ship *Countess of Elgin*, from Shanghai.—Miss Reeves.
Per ship *Bartle Frere*, from Judda.—164 Pilgrims.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

P steamer *Johnstone Castle*, to Surat.—45 natives.

Port Clearances.

The ship *Nadershaw*, Nacoda, bound to Zanzibar, obtained her clearance yesterday.

IMPORT MANIFESTS.

From Calcutta.

Glen Isla.—11,771 bags Sugar, 963 bags Rice, 4867 packages Gunies bags, 90 hhds. Rum, 7 cases Books, 2 bales Silk Piece Goods, 107 cases Wine, 5 bales Woollens, 1 box Tea, 5 packages Tobacco, 552 bundles Lines and Twine, 7 cases Saddlery, 3 cases Papers, 1 case Beads, 102 cases Camphor, 7 cases Apples, 21 bales Jute, 1 box Cutlery, 6 packages Merchandize.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, THURSDAY, 14TH AUGUST 1862.

For London.

Istamboul.—135 Packages Coffee, 152 cwt., Harridass Narron; 100 Packages Coffee, 131 cwt., Dhunjee Natha and Co.; 1 case Indian Oilmanstores, Martin Young and Co.

Victory.—75 pieces E. Teeth, 41 cwt. 1 qr. 7½ lbs., Gaddum and Co.; 51 bales Wool, 152 cwt. 1 qr. 21 lbs, Vithuldass Munguljee; 22 cases Blue or Green Stones, 36½ cwt., Jamsedjee Curmjee.

Defiance.—500 bales Cotton, 1,700 cwt., Volkart Brothers.

For Liverpool.

Norah Greame.—105 bales Cotton, 367½ cwt.. Futtaychund Dewchund.

Childwickbury.—140 bales Wool, 420 cwt., Goculdass Tezpall and Co.

Lord Raglan.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Khima Curson; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt.. P. M. de Silva and Co.

Bates Family.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Mallsy Ruttonsy; 300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt, Rustomjee Furdoonjee and Co.; 225 bales Cotton 787½ cwt., Rattan Sigur Dowlugur; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Bhimjee Girdhur and Co.; 80 bales Cotton, 280 cwt, Pragjee Damoder; 55 bales Cotton, 192½ cwt., Chuttoorthor Hurry.

Golconda.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Adarjee Coverjee; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Lawrence and Co.; 24 bales Munjeets, 83 cwt. 1 qr. 20 lbs., Roysee Hurpall; 110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Govind Hurry.

Celuta.—65 bales Cotton, 227½ cwt., Mc and B. Cursetjee Cama and Co.; 300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Husraz Curumsy.

Mary Stenhouse.—20 bales Cotton, 70 cwt., Gangjee Courjee.

Forest Right.—500 bundles Linseed, 250 cwt., Kessow Waga.

STATIONS OF H. M.'s INDIAN NAVY.

1.50	Ajdaha, 20 (fog-ship), Frushard	... Bombay.
*204	Assyria, (paddle), ...	... Bombay.
*246	Auckland, (paddle), ...	... Bombay.
	Augusta, 6 (schooner)	... Bombay.
664	Berenice, 2 (paddle), Chitty ...	... Kurrachee.
*220	Clive, 14 (sloop), ...	... Advertised for sale.
300	Clyde, 3 (screw gun-boat), Sadley..	Bombay.
324	Comet, 3 (p. gun-boat), Selb	... River Euphrates.
182	Constance, 3 (schooner), Trollope	... Aden.
1025	Coromandel, 3 (screw), Batt...	... Bombay.
205	Cursetjee, (flat)	... River Indus.
1022	Dalhousie, (screw), Pengelley ...	... Kurrachee.
387	Elphinstone, 12 (sloop), De Salis...	Bombay.
274	Ethersey, (flat)...	... River Indus.
225	Euphrates, (survey ship), Whish	... Surveying Bombay Harbour.
495	Falkland, 12 (corvette), Drought	... Under orders for Bombay.
*1450	Feroze, 13 (paddle), Sconce	... Bombay.
215	Goolanar, (paddle yacht), Nacoda	... Bombay.
90	Georgiana, 2 (tender)	... Persian Gulf.
500	Hugh Rose, (gun boat) Wood	... Kurrachee on route to Bombay.
200	Lady Falkland, (paddle), ...	... Harbour Defence, Bombay.
157	Mahi, 3 (schooner), Gardiner ...	... Aden.
167	Marie, (schooner)	... Bombay.
49	Nerbudda, (schooner), ...	... Kurrachee.
204	Nimrod, 2 (paddle), ...	... River Indus.
335	Planet, 1 (paddle), Fletcher ...	... River Indus.
140	Pleiad, (screw), Searle	... Bombay.
1246	Prince Arthur, (screw), Brazier	... Bengal Public Works Department.
335	Satellite, 1 (paddle), Harrison...	... River Indus.
960	Semiramis, 8 (paddle), Worsley	... Bombay.
610	Sir H. Lawrence, 2 (paddle), Jones.	River Indus.
40	Snake, 1 (paddle), Rogers ...	... Bombay Harbour.
258	Tigris, 5 brigantine), ...	... Bombay.
*703	Victoria, 4 (paddle), ...	... Advertise for sale.
1068	Zenobia, 9 (paddle), Adams ...	... Aden.

* Cost of Commission.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c.l. signifies "commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.

955 Defiance, Galloway—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c.l. May 12)
1310 Istamboul, Deuchar—Jehanghir N. Wadia. (c.l. May 10)
579 Victory, H. Stephens—Forbes & Co. (c. l. June 5)

FOR COCHIN AND LONDON.

413 Euphrates, Cowen.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

2153 Bates Family, Hogg—Edward Bates & Co. (c. l. May 16)
886 Bucton Castle—G. S. King & Co. (c. l. July 10)
668 Calista, Hayes—Coupland & Co. (c. l. August 2)
1046 Childwickbury—Martin Young & Co. (c. l.-June 5)
1120 Contest, Jennings—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c. l. July 18)
1325 Euroclydon, Wright—Martin, Young & Co. (c. l. 18 Aug.)
875 Egeria, Storey—John Clover Co. (c. l. Aug. 7.)
1154 Forest Rights, Thomson—Grey & Co. (c. l. July 16)
1124 Golconda, Dais—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. July 5)
1218 Hurrey Puddemsey—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. Aug. 8)
1904 Lord Raglan, Curren—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. July 12)
1242 Mary Stenhouse, Finlay—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. July 22)
1017 Negotiator, Hawkins—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1001 Norah Greame, Bake—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. July 28)
1569 Oriental, Hill—Cursetjee Jemsetjee & Co. (c. l. July 29)
1435 Queen of the West—Rennie, Scovell & Co (c. l. July 23)
573 Thomas Mitchell—T. & A. Graham & Co. (c. l. Aug. 7)
632 Verina, Carry—E. Lamb & Co.
1220 Zouave, Griffiths—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. July 10)

FOR HAVRE.

558 Daylight, Smith—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. July 30)

FOR MANILLA.

1060 Caribou, Cameron—Lawrence & Co.

FOR ADEN.

716 Nile, Young—W. and T. Graham & Co.
791 Robina Costes—Coupland & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE.

854 Dora, Rose—J. P. Cornforth & Co. (c. l July 16)

FOR CALCUTTA.

524 Maria Gray. P. L. Jones—M. A. M. Khan. (c. l. Aug. 4)
327 Prince of Wales, Nacoda—H. J. Abadin. (c. l. May 12)
363 Tweed, John Shaw—H. Mahomed Sidick. (c. l. Aug. 9)
888 Winterthur, Reward—A. H. Hancake & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA VIA COAST.

809 Shaw Allum, Profrang—Hajee Ebhram. (c. l. July 24)
609 Fazel Bhary, Nacoda—Hajee Ebhram. (c. l. July 17)

FOR RANGOON.

641 China, Logan—Wallace & Co. (c. l. July 23)
74 Sullamuttee, Nacoda—Seyjee Lalljee. (c. l. May 2)

FOR KURRACHEE.

909 Champion, Owen—Jewraz Sasoo. (c. l. July 18)

FOR MAURITIUS.

880 Nancy, Nicodemi—L. Somjee. (c. l. July 17)

FOR ZANZIBAR.

446 Nader Shah, Nacoda—Cassum Natha. (c. l. July 21)

FOR COLOMBO.

155 Keerata Roodeen—Dinshaw Bhicajee Khan (c. l. Aug. 4)

FOR MAURITIUS.

783 Victoria, Sanderson, John Clover & Co.

NOT FIXED.

672 Ally, Shepherd—H. E. Oadoo.
307 Artemise, Nacoda—Cassum Natha.
290 Atarat, Nacoda—H. M. A. Lutiff
501 Bombay Merchant, Gwyer—Heerjee Arut.
1005 Beeston Castle, Corney—Rennie, Scovel & Co.
550 Bassarah Merchant, Richards—H. J. S. Deane.
502 Chatham, Thurtell.—D. H. Cama & Co.
1006 Caduceus, Holt—W. Nicol & Co.
457 City of Poona, Nacoda,
626 Coleroon, Hale—Remington & Co.
450 Coringa (s), Calder—W. Nicol & Co.
1278 Celestial Empire, Murray—M. N. Bhowaggar
1360 Countess of Elgin, Abbott—R. Stewart & Co.
270 Silesia-mere, Anderson—W. Nicol & Co, (lai f up)
Fazel Carrim, Nacoda.
460 Forest Queen, Balch.
310 Fottay Sultan, Nacoda—H. E. Josub.
Glen Isla, Poyntz—H. M. Sedick.
387 Godaverry, Perrand—S. Tyabjee & Co.
1324 Hahneman, Phillips—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1354 Herefordshire, Escott—Ewart Latham & Co.
620 Hyderee, Stephenson—H. M. A. H. Curim.
865 Lady Havelock, O'Neill—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1306 Inkerman, Grant—Coupland & Co.
1000 Iskunder-ha, Mahomed.
511 Lady Frankland, Nacoda—Jairaz Fazel & Co.
1286 Lancastrian, Pearson—George S. King & Co.
30 Mahomed Bux, Nacoda—Gowasjee Eduljee.
429 Maidenhair, Nacoda—Gopaldass Morejee.
109 Nassrool Hamed, Nacoda—M. Husein.
391 Nurbudda—Cursondass Vurzdass.
1233 Norwood, Stapelton—John Clover & Co.
1104 Nassick, Myne.—Ewart Latham & Co.
150 Royal Victoria, Nacoda—Dinshaw Bhickajee Khan.
919 Rowantree, Lewis—Lyon Brothers & Co.
Shaftesbury, Bennison.
1131 Sir Edward Perry, Jenkins.
1090 Sir John Lawrence, Sinclair—B. & A. Hormusjee.
460 Scindian, (s), Masoo—B. S. N. & Co.
407 Vaillant Basque, Le Mert—Volkart Brothers. (put in leaky)
1131 War Cloud, MacKay—Rennie, Scovell & Co.

P. & O. Co.'s STEAMERS.

960 Benares, Wright.
907 Emeu, Reimoldson.
1200 Ganges, H. Wilkinson.
1600 Pottinger. (Laid up.)

VESSELS IN KURRACHEE HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.

776 Blackwater, Griffiths—McIver & Co.
857 Gala, Fisher—Fleming & Co.
744 Sea Park, Stewart—T. L. Dunolly & Co.
649 Westward Ho, Wilkinson.—Captain.

FOR MARSEILLES.

445 Paul Auguste, Messermaecker—Dossabhoy Cursetjee & Co.
495 Union, Ferrari—Dossabhoy Cursetjee & Co.

FOR MAURITIUS.

656 Clarendon, King—J. L. Dunolly & Co.
498 Electric, Sprott—D. McIver & Co.
405 Emma, Richmond—T. Lidbetter & Co.
403 Washington, Manand—S. Tyabjee & Co.

FOR MUSCAT.

460 Joodal Barry, Nacoda.

FOR BOMBAY.

736 Adelina, Terras—Volkart Brothers.
699 Alexander, Tojdan—McIver & Co.
435 Alice Maud, Gibbs—S. Tyabjee & Co.
656 Phœbe Dunbar, Richardson—J. L. Dunolly & Co.

NOT FIXED.

600 A. B. Coutts, Robbings.
494 Alice, Anderson—McIver & Co.
650 Clara, McPhun—Ashburner, Bell & Co.
404 Gwalior, Thomson.....Fleming & Co. (For sale)
441 Nomesis .....
710 Ukko .....

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

FROM LONDON.

400 Ark ..... March 18
731 Brandon, Umfreville ...
936 City of Carlisle, Pentreath. July 16
783 Clyde, Jourdain .....E. Bates & Co.
1192 Cospatrick, Elmslie.....W. Nicol & Co.
766 Coromandel, Thompson... July 7
501 Caroline Agnes, Ovenstone.
558 Duke of Northumberland, Brown.
1047 Daniel Rankin, Rankin.
826 Eloisa, Philpot.....
766 Empress of India, Thompson. June 30
1057 Glorians, Vaid .....Ritchie, Steuart & Co. Jun. 12
810 Gosforth, Shaw.....Grey & Co.
General Havelock, Spowart.
1112 Her Majesty, Seymour.
637 Indore (s) Jarman .....C. M. S. N. Co. May 26
1108 James Smith, Calhoun.....W. & A. Graham & Co. May 5
878 Lady McDonald, Brunell.. John Tanner & Co.
541 Naval Brigade, McEwen.. D. H. Cama & Co. June 20
876 Queen of England, Oates.
604 Robert Rizson, Brough.....
870 Sydney Eggers, Pitcairn. June 13
847 Talbot, Spencer.....Grey & Co. June 15
982 Tybarnia, Cook ..... May 19
940 Wings of the Wind, Whyte Forbes & Co. May 15
1074 Windsor Castle, Fryce..Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

FROM LONDON VIA ANTWERP.

475 Freya, Major.....A. H. Huschke & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

1133 Admiral Lyons, Thompson. Lyon Brothers. June 25
1287 Annot Lyle, Shaw..... June 18
709 Birkby, Purdy .....B. & A. Hormusjee. June 11
1066 Charger, Smyth .....Rennie, Scovell & Co. July 10
Duke, Hawkins.....
1094 Elizabeth Fry, Sau ..... July 5
1134 Epaminondas..... April 19
1342 Fanny Forsyth, Gillon—E. Bates & Co. June 16
870 Fanny Maud, Pitcairn ...
1293 Flying Venus, Withycombe—E. Bates & Co.
1249 G. H. Holt, Robinson ... May 17
974 Glen Monarch, Lewis ...Laurence & Co. May 19
848 Helen

the ceded districts. He saw, even more clearly than Lord Cornwallis the wretched state of the Land system; but he saw also and understood, what is beyond the *ken* of men of mere English experience, the difficulties connected with it, the varied and conflicting interests involved in it, and the remote and contingent results which must accrue from every attempt at a radical change;—and he attempted none. He felt that the problem was one whose solution was beyond his capability,—as it certainly was, and incapable of any practical solution until the character of the population and their relation to capitalists should be completely changed; and like a wise man understanding his position, he did not attempt to solve it. He accepted the existing system and set himself with all his might to purge it from abuses, by which under native rule, it had been made subservient to grinding oppression and extortion. He settled the amount of rent to be charged according to a fixed principle easily comprehended by the people, and thus delivered them from the dread of periodical exactions, whose only limit was the amount that unlimited power could extort from them; and encouraged by the hope of benefit accruing to themselves from their exertions, they laboured as they had never done before, and paid their rents willingly, without coercion. The result was that, in Canara the English Government realized 93 *per cent.* more than Tippoo had ever received out of all that had been extorted from them by his revenue officials. In the ceded districts, Munro at first reduced the rents 20 *per cent.* to allow the people to recover from the state of misery and abject poverty into which oppression and extortion had sunk them; and the result of this and of the settling of the rent according to a fixed principle was, that at the end of seven years, one-third more land was under cultivation, and the Government rental was nearly doubled, while the amount was realized with a facility, completeness, and punctuality never before witnessed; and the whole population appeared satisfied and cheerful, rejoicing at their changed circumstances, entertaining towards the Government a feeling somewhat akin to that which tenants have towards a landlord with whom they have a definite and well-understood agreement.

Here then were two men, both of more than average ability, alike disinterestedly zealous to promote the welfare of the native population, and placed in circumstances in which they could carry out their benevolent projects, with every advantage, according to their respective ideas. The one had only English knowledge and experience, the other was an Anglo-Indian. The former saw no difficulty and apprehended no danger in achieving a radical change in the land tenure. By a simple exercise of authority, he abolished the old system which he rightly accounted a bad one, and he substituted something which he imagined to be homogeneous with what he had seen to work well in Europe; forgetting that even if he had been correct in supposing it to be similar, the European system had not been *created* by the fiat of a potentate, but had *grown* and matured through a period of five or six hundred years, in circumstances and under influences which had never existed in India. The result of his ignorant legislation was, that hundreds of thousands of the most useful of the populations were plunged into a state of misery and degradation worse, if possible, than had ever been known under native rule.

The Anglo-Indian on the other hand understanding the nature of the case with which he had to deal, and intimately acquainted with all its details and ramifications, knew better than to attempt at fearful risk, what in the circumstances would have been impossibilities. He contented himself with doing all in his power to remedy the evils in the working of the existing system, and the result was, an immense increase of the revenue, and a change in the state of the people from misery and starvation, to contentment and comparative comfort.

We have referred to these two incidents in the British administration of India, with the view of illustrating a subject to which we have often of late been endeavouring to draw the attention of our readers, the danger of English notions and experience becoming regnant in the administration of India, and of Indian knowledge and experience, which were always below par at home, being set aside altogether. We do not say that purely English modes are always unsuitable to India, but we say that no man without actual Indian knowledge and experience is competent to judge of their suitableness, or fit to be trusted with power to originate or carry them out. It is a heinous crime on the part of Britain to put such a man as Sir C. Wood, greatly inferior in ability to Lord Cornwallis, and with a degree of opinionative self-conceit and intellectual and moral obliquity, which has produced universal distrust of him among all classes in India, into a position of power more extensive and unlimited than that of Lord Cornwallis. The helpless circumstances of the Indian community, European and native, make the case a very serious one. The rash and inconsiderate way in which radical changes, exceeding in magnitude all that was ever wrought in any kingdom by internal administration, except in France during the great revolution, have been mooted, in the Financial, Judicial, and Military systems of India, during the last four years, and the way in which some of them have been carried out, in utter contempt for the opinions, and in defiance of the remonstrances, of all who are really competent to form a correct judgment either of their general expediency or the adaptation and practicability of their details, is very ominous of what we may expect in the future. And the prospect is rendered still darker by the disregard for considerations of equity and political morality shown by Sir C. Wood, and the very little attention this disregard has excited either in the press or the public mind of England. The parties chiefly concerned in India are those liable for Income tax, those who have ventured to invest capital in Indian trade and public works, and the consumers of foreign imports. They have no direct means of defence, nor can the press help them, except as it may aid in getting up an "Indian party" in the House of Commons, of weight sufficient to turn the scales against the government of the day, in any question on which the conflicting political parties might be pretty equally balanced. If the Indian Chambers of Commerce and the press were to set about this with united counsels, and in a systematic, business-like-manner, it does not seem as if there would be much difficulty in getting up an "Indian party" that would be a real power in the home legislature, rendering it impossible for any ministry to retain such a man as Sir Charles Wood in the position he occupies. Much would depend on the leader who might be secured. A partisan, either of the military, civil, mercantile or "interloping" sections of the Indian community could never have much weight. Only a man of large, comprehensive views, with the gift of clearly setting them forth unincumbered by details with which, however, he himself must be fully and correctly acquainted, would be fit for the position, and such a man could be found if a real demand for him existed among those interested.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

FIFTH MEETING OF SECOND SESSION OF 1862.

POONA, 13*th August* 1862.

Present:—His Excellency Sir W. R. Mansfield, K.C.B., Presiding.

Honorable MR. FRERE,
" MR. INVERARITY,
" MR. TRISTRAM,
" MR. SCOTT,
" MR. ROBERTSON,
" MR. MADHOWROW VITTUL VINCHOORKUR,
" MR. RUSTOMJEE J. JEEJEEBHOY,
" MR. JUGGONATH SUNKERSETT,
and Mr Deputy Secretary Bayley.

In the absence of His Excellency the Governor who had left for Bombay on Monday evening, to establish the High Court consequent on the receipt of the Charter by the last Mail, the Hon'ble Mr. Frere, as the Senior Civil Member, presided.

The first order of the day was the consideration of the further Report of the Select Committee on a Bill to amend Section 45 Clause 1 of Regulation XIII. of 1827, (published in the Report of the Proceedings of the Council in the *Bombay Gazette* of 8th August.) The Hon'ble Mr. Inverarity moved that the following Section be substituted for Section I. of the Bill "Prisoners sentenced to hard labor, transportation, penal servitude, or death, may, when necessary, be secured at the discretion of the Sessions Judge or other Officer in charge with fetters, handcuffs, or stocks, which means of restraint may also, when necessary, be used to secure other prisoners."

Mr. Inverarity explained that the object of his amendment was not only to render effective the object of the Bill which was to make it permissive and not imperative to fetter prisoners sentenced to hard labor or rigorous imprisonment, but to extend it to prisoners sentenced to transportation, penal servitude, or death, and to leave it to the discretion of the Officer in charge of the Jail when to resort to it.

Mr. Inverarity's amendment was put to the vote and carried.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief then moved that the Bill be a third time referred to a Select Committee consisting of the following Members:—Hon'bles MR. INVERARITY, MR. SCOTT, MR. JUGONNATH SUNKERSETT, MR. ROBERTSON, and the Mover, as the important subject of prison discipline raised by the amendment just carried, required that it should be fully discussed before the Bill was passed.

The Hon'ble Mr. Frere remarked, that he hoped during the next Session of the Council to introduce a Bill relative to the regulation of Jails, and thought that the Bill before the Council should be passed into Law without further delay. The Commander-in-Chief's motion was however carried, and the Bill referred to a Select Committee for the third time.

The second subject on the list of business, the Report of the Select Committee on a Bill for amending the Law relating to the Small Cause Court at Kurrachee (published in *Bombay Gazette* of 8th August), was postponed in consequence of the non-receipt of a reply to a reference made to the Judges of the Bombay Court of Small Causes on the subject.

The next order of the day was the Report of the Select Committee on a Bill to levy Port dues in the Ports of the North Canara District (published in *Bombay Gazette* of 8th August), on the motion of Mr. Tristram, the second reading of the Bill as amended by the Select Committee was carried unanimously. The Bill was read a second time and passed, being the first Bill which has been passed during the present Session.

Mr. Inverarity then introduced a Bill for further amending Act XXVI. of 1860. He explained that this Act invested in Government only the regulation and control of Municipal arrangements in the Mofussil, but that Government were of opinion that Municipalities in the Mofussil should be controlled by the Revenue and Police Commissioners, and as Government were unable to depute to these officers the powers they possessed under the Act without a legislative enactment, the Bill which he brought forward was intended to accomplish the object in view. He proposed that the Bill be read a first time and referred to a Select Committee composed as follows:—Hon'bles MR. TRISTRAM, MR. ROBERTSON, MR. JUGONATH SUNKERSETT, and the Mover, to report this day week.

The motion was unanimously carried.

Mr. Scott then introduced the Bill to extend the jurisdiction of the Bombay Court of Small Causes, and to provide for the appointment of additional Judges of that Court. He explained the principal provisions of the Bill and urged the necessity that exists for the measure. (As the Bill has been published in the *Government* and *Bombay Gazettes* and also reviewed in the columns of the latter, it is unnecessary to give the details of Mr. Scott's remarks). His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief with reference to Sections X. and XI. of the Bill which provides for the appointment of additional Judges, "two of whom shall be Barristers-at-Law," and invest the first Judge with power to arrange distribution of business among the other Judges, considered that a very invidious distinction was thus made, and a reflection cast on the Civil Service which it did not deserve. He saw no reason why the Civil Servants who might be appointed to be Judges of the Court should not have the same privileges as Barristers, considering that they receive a judicial training in this country and are well qualified to administer justice. His Excellency bore his testimony to the substantial justice administered by the Zillah Judges and deprecated any attempt being made to make a distinction as regards the position of them when appointed to the Court of Small Causes. He hoped that the Select Committee to whom the Bill would be referred, would give this point their consideration. The Bill was then read a first time and referred to a Select Committee consisting of—His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Hon'bles MR. FRERE, MR. LEWIS, MR. TRISTRAM, MR. JUGGONATH SUNKERSETT, and the Mover, (MR. SCOTT.)

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief then moved, that certain amendments be made in the Rules for regulating the conduct of business by the Council. The existing Rules and the same as proposed to be amended had been printed in juxtaposition to each other and furnished to the Members. Considerable delay was found to take place by the number of unnecessary translations that were required and the time that must elapse before Reports of Select Committees and motions could be considered. The object of the amendments was to avoid this delay as much as possible.

The amended Rules were unanimously agreed to.

The Council was then adjourned to Wednesday 20th August, at an hour to be fixed by His Excellency the Governor.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

LANCASHIRE MILL-HANDS RELIEF FUND.

MANSION HOUSE LONDON, 18*th July* 1862.

SIR,—I have the honor, in the name and on behalf of the Committe formed in London for the relief of the Lancashire and Cheshire operatives, to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 12th June last, with its accompanying enclosures in which you request me to take charge of the remittance of £5,000 and to apply the same in such a way as I may deem best, towards alleviating the sufferings of the distressed mill-hands in England.

I beg at once to assure you, that I not only willingly accept the trust you have confided to me, but (assisted by the advice and practical experience of those gentlemen who have hitherto aided me in the distribution of the funds so liberally entrusted to our care, by the English public), I will endeavour to apply your magnificent gift, in such a manner as, upon careful consideration, we may deem the most appropriate for the object in view.

I also venture to avail myself of this opportunity to express my deep sense of the promptitude with which the inhabitants of Bombay have responded to the call of humanity and benevolence. It is indeed a pleasing characteristic of the case, that not alone have the European official and mercantile community, headed by His Excellency the Governor, come forward thus liberally, but I observe with respect and satisfaction the names of many honoured Native firms, whose hearts have been thus touched by the calamitous accounts of the present state of these poor English sportives.

One striking feature appears to have been evinced in a most marked manner among the "hungry thousands," in Lancashire and Cheshire, and that is, the patient and orderly resignation with which they, as a body, have borne their misfortunes: and from representations made to me from various districts, by clergymen and other gentlemen, it is clear that the poor feel that the cause of their distress has arisen solely from the stoppage in the supply of the raw material, and that no complaints can with reason be urged, against either the legislature or the millowners. Indeed the operatives appear to accept the misfortune as a dispensation of Providence.

For the present wants, however, great and general exertions must be made, and though the machinery of the poor-laws may do much the aid of Voluntary Contributions is essential to alleviate the calamity, which has thrown so many thousands out of work, and brought poverty and distress upon them and their families.

May God in His mercy, grant them a speedy deliverance from their troubles.

Entreating you, Sir, to be the medium of communicating the thanks so eminently due to contributions of such a munificent remittance,—I have the honor to remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM CUBITT,
Lord Mayor.

The Hon'ble MICHAEL H. SCOTT, Chairman,
Chamber of Commerce, Bombay.

Subscriptions will be received by the Oriental Bank in aid of the funds.

INTELLIGENCE.

LATEST.

By Electric Telegraph.

NEWS FROM CHINA.

GALLE, 14*th Aug.*, 8-40 A.M.

Arrived steamer *Orissa* from Hongkong twenty-seventh July, Singapore fifth, and Penang seventh August.

As regards the rebels every thing is quiet at present; no traces of them have been seen in the neighbourhood of Shanghai for the last few weeks.

In Japan new political difficulties appear to be rising, and it is to be feared, a crisis is at hand.

By advices from Gokuhama, it seems that another attack was made upon the British legation.

On investigation it proved that there was only one assassin, who was killed, after mortally wounding with his spear a corporal and a private of Marines.

In the opium swindle case, Stanford, who signed the fictitious receipt, has been sentenced to eight years' imprisonment.

No criminal charge has been brought as yet against Rustomjee.

COMMERCIAL.

Opium at Hongkong,—Bengal in fair demands at improved prices with but light stock.

Patna 670 dlrs.
Benares 650 dlrs.
Malwa 705 dlrs.

Opium at Shanghai on 18th July is in improved demand, advanced prices.

Patna 500 taels.
Malwa 550 taels.

Exchange at Hongkong, but little doing; on London, Bank Bills four shillings seven pence and one farthing.

First Class Private, four shillings seven pence and two farthings.

On India, two hundred and twenty-seven rupees.

Exchange at Shanghai slightly lower; on London Bank Bills six shillings four pence and half penny.

First Class Private Paper six shillings five pence.

Bombay three hundred and fourteen rupees.
Calcutta three hundred and thirteen rupees.
Bombay keeps firm, but little doing.
Sales 552 bales.
Stock 13,650 bales.

Old good to fine, taels eleven-three to eleven-seven.
Medium to good, ten-eight to eleven-two.
Common, ten-four to ten-seven.
New goods to fine, taels twelve-one to twelve-six.
Medium to good, eleven-six to twelve.
Common, eleven to eleven-five.

Rice in good demand, at steadily advancing rates. Bengal, two dollars thirty to forty cents. per picul.

OUR Cabool letter from our regular correspondent, too late to give in the present issue, brings the news from 19th to 26th July. On the 26th a letter was received by Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan from the Ameer from Furrah, saying that the Ameer had sent out his men to Laush Choon, Subzwar and Annar Durrah to realize the revenue of those places, and that the Ameer had sent his tents towards Heerat. It seems, that the Ameer having settled with the Hakims of the above named places, and having been better liked by the Heeratees than Sooltan Ahmed Jan, has made up his mind to march on Heerat.

On the authority of some merchants arrived from Mushhed, our correspondent says that, the Shah of Persia had ordered a killut worth one hundred thousand rupees to be sent to the Ameer, provided he agreed to the terms proposed by the Shah. One of the terms was that, the Ameer is to govern the whole country from Heerat to Cabool, having the Candaharee, Caboolee, and Peshawaree chiefs under him.

The particulars will be given in our next.—*Delhi Gazette, August* 6.

LOCAL.

THE mails for Zanzibar, per ship *Naderahaw*, will be closed to-day at four o'clock in the afternoon.

THE HIGH COURT.—The new High Court was inaugurated yesterday, four of the appointed Judges, Sir Mathew Richard Sausse, Knt., Henry Hebbert, Esq., Alexander Kinloch Forbes, Esq., and Richard Couch, Esq., having made their declarations of office, the first as Chief Justice, and the others as Judges of the High Court, in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall, in the presence of Mr. J. M. Shaw Stewart, Acting Secretary to Government, Mr. Lewis, the Advocate General, Brigadier Liddell, Colonel Barr, Mr. Pinhey, Registrar of the Sudder Adawlut, Dr. Broughton, Col. French, and Mr. Loudon, Administrator General. The other two Judges Sir Joseph Arnould, Knt., and the Hon'ble William Edward Frere, being absent from Bombay, will make the declarations on their return. The four Judges on the ceremony being over, proceeded from the Town Hall to the Supreme Court, where they sat in consultation in the Chambers of the Chief Justice for about three hours, after which they left the Court. The Charter was not read out in the Court.

WE notice that the health of the Town has slightly improved during the last week. The casualties from cholera are considerably lower; while the deaths from fever have increased. The total number of deaths during the past week amount to 267 against 272 of the preceding week; thus showing a rather favorable change, the mean of corresponding weeks in the last ten years show that the number of casualties are 11 above the average. The following is a classified table of the casualties:

EUROPEANS:	
Cholera	1
Other diseases	4
INDO-EUROPEANS:	
Cholera	0
Fever	1
Other diseases	2
HINDOOS:	
Cholera	13
Small-pox	3
Fever	94
Other diseases	59
MUSSULMANS:	
Cholera	1
Small-pox	0
Fever	44
Other diseases	21
PARSEES:	
Cholera	0
Fever	9
Other diseases	7
JEWS:	
Cholera	0
Other diseases	0
NATIVE-CHRISTIANS:	
Cholera	0
Other diseases	7
NEGRO-AFRICANS:	
Cholera	0
Other diseases	0
UNKNOWN RACE:	
Cholera	0
Other diseases	0

SUMMARY OF CHIEF DISEASES.

	deaths.	mean.
Small-pox	3	3
Cholera	15	15
Measles	0	1
Fever	154	123
Nervous system	5	12
Respiratory system	17	23
Vascular system	1	0
Alimentary system	43	43
Cachexy	22	23

IT is with feelings of the deepest regret, that we record the death, yesterday morning, of Mr. T. A. Compton, of the Bombay Civil Service, under the following melancholy circumstances:—It appears that this gentleman, who was Acting Judge and Agent for Sirdars at Poona, went at a very early hour in the morning to bathe in the river which flows past his house at the Sungum, and was drowned in deep water at a distance of about fifteen yards from the bank, where his body was afterwards found about three o'clock in the afternoon. When first missed from his bungalow, it was not known what had become of the deceased gentleman; parties were sent in all directions to search for him, and it was not until some time had elapsed that the clothes he had taken off were found close to the spot where he must have entered the water. For some time before this sad accident, Mr. Compton had been subject to cramps, and it is probable that he was seized with them whilst swimming, as the body was apparently cramped when it was found as described. He was always a strong swimmer, and he could not possibly have been drowned in that part of the river under ordinary circumstances. The deceased was greatly esteemed by all who knew him, and his untimely death has cast a gloom over the whole station.

Mr. Compton was the second son of the late Sir Herbert Compton, Chief Justice of Bombay. He was a Civilian of the season of 1841, and had resided nearly seventeen years in India, during the greater part of which time he was employed in the Judicial branch of the service,—since April 1855 as Judge of Sholapore, until he came here some three months ago to relieve Mr. Loughnan, now on furlough in Europe. Mrs. Compton is in England, but at the time of his death his brother, Captain Compton, Paymaster of the Poona Division of the Army with his family, was residing with the deceased at the Sungum. The funeral will, we understand, take place this morning.—*Deccan Herald, August* 13.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.—Much gloom has been thrown over the station by the melancholy death by drowning of Thomas Abingdon Compton, Esq., of the Bombay Civil Service, Acting Judge of Poona, and Agent for Sirdars in the Deccan. This event occurred on Tuesday morning under the following circumstances:—

He had been unwell for some days, and his brother, Major D'Oyley Compton, divisional paymaster, with his family, was staying with him at the Sungum. On Monday night Mr. Compton appeared much as usual, and in good spirits. It was his practice to sit up after the other members of his family to smoke a cigar. He did so that night, and retired to rest about eleven o'clock. Early in the morning his servant going into the room as usual with tea, found it untenanted. Soon after a towel was found lying on the bank of the river at the bottom of the garden, leading to the conclusion that the unfortunate gentleman had gone to bathe, and had not been able to return to the shore; this however, occasioned some surprise, the proceeding being contrary to his usual habits. In the course of the day some fishermen being employed to search the water, supporting themselves on floats, struck on the body lying in a hole under the bank, close to the same spot. It was taken up, and an inquest was held, which resulted in an open verdict of "found drowned," the evidence not seeming to warrant any more definite conclusion. The remains of the deceased were conveyed to the grave yesterday morning.

It is rumoured that he is likely to be succeeded by Mr. St. George Tucker, from Tanna.—*Poona Observer, August* 14.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

OPEN 438 MILES.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 3rd August 1862.

COACHING.

Number of Passengers, 36,331.			
Amount	Rs.	17,933	2 6
MERCHANDIZE.			
Amount	,,	26,036	12 3
Total...	Rs.	43,969	14 9

Corresponding Week last year. *Open* 350¾ *Miles.*

COACHING.

Number of Passengers, 37,074.			
Amount	Rs.	19,627	15 2
MERCHANDIZE.			
Amount	,,	14,796	11 9
Total...	Rs.	34,424	10 11

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 A.M., 13*th August*, 1862.

BROACH.—Rainy S. W. Ther. 76.
BULSAR.—Rainy S. E. light.
CANNANORE.—Clear N. E.
GALLE.—Strong westerly winds. Ther. 78.
GOA.—Rainy, wind steady west.
KOLAPORE.—Partial clouds south light.
KURRACHEE.—Fine. S. W.
MADRAS.—Fine S. W. Ther. 82.
PAUMBEN.—Cloudy. Ther. 84.
SURAT.—Rainy moderate W.

At 9 A.M., 14*th August*, 1862.

BROACH.—S. W. cloudy. Ther. 78.
BULSAR.—S. E. variable rainy.
KOLAPORE.—S. W. light rainy.
SURAT.—W. moderate rainy.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

For the fortnight ending 31st July.

REEWA CANTA AGENCY.—There was a fair supply of rain during the last five days of the fortnight: the fall registered at Dolund was 3 inches 16 cents. The cholera still prevails in the Godra and Kallole pergunnahs and in Rajpulá.

KATTIAWAR.—Favorable reports have been received of the fall of rain in the different talookas during the last fortnight of July, and the timely showers have proved beneficial to the young grain crops. The register of the Pluviometer kept by the Civil Surgeon, shows that the total fall for the last fortnight amounts to 9 inches 49 cents. while the grand total is 27 inches 65 cents.

MAHEE KANTA.—The quantity of rain gauged at Sadra during the fortnight was 4 inches 28 cents.; which with that formerly registered gives a total of 24 inches 50 cents. There has been a good fall of rain throughout the province, and the ploughing and sowing operations have been nearly completed. The bajree crops which are the earliest, promise to be unusually good this season, and the area of land under cultivation is considerably larger than last year.

There is no unusual amount of sickness, and only one case of cholera occurred at Sadra, which did not prove fatal.

TO INDIAN OFFICERS AND OTHERS PROCEEDING TO ENGLAND.

DESCRIPTION OF A PERSON STYLING HIMSELF AN INDIAN GENTLEMAN,

WHO lives by deceiving officers of the Indian Service, and swindles numbers of them out of large sums. To some he states his object is for the purpose of erecting a Cotton Factory in India—to others, the getting up a first-class School in the Hills, for educating the children of officers in the Indian Service and saving their parents the expense of sending them home.

The said party is about five feet, seven or eight inches in height—very dark—high forehead—thin black hair—dark, dull black eyes—teeth very good, though not clean, and would lead a person to suspect they were false—whiskers black, but cut of by the chin—visage long—appearance careworn—about forty-five to fifty years of age—apparel when last seen, and old fashioned black frock coat, generally wears it half-buttoned up to the throat—is very plausible, and generally gains an introduction to your presence between the hours of eight and ten, A.M., by stating he is the friend of an *absent* intimate acquaintance of yours, mentioning the said party's name and some familiar coincidence relative to the said party which tends to throw strangers off their guard and really to believe he has the interest of the subject he takes in hand at heart! should it be an officer in a regiment, he mentions the name of either a superior or a junior who is there, and would like to know how they are getting on and what their address is.

He usually goes by the name of "Thomas," and on entering your presence, which he invariably seeks to do in the early part of the day, familiarly shakes hands with you and makes himself quite at home, enters into an interesting conversation immediately, occasionally speaking a little "Hindostanee," and when he thinks his point gained, takes a list of subscriptions out of his pocket and insinuatingly requests you to add your name with ever such a small sum.

This party has been known to be deriving a living from these swindling transactions for nearly twenty years, and having lately taken in an Indian Officer, he is most anxious should he attempt to call on another, that they will deliver him into custody, as his description is with the Police and circulars have gone round to all the Police Stations, dated the 18th and 19th of April, 1861.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

THE following Extract from the Proceedings of the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council, in the Home Department, under date the 28th July 1862, No. 3752, is published for general information:—

"Read the Proceedings in the Financial Department for February 1862, Nos. 8-10, relative to the rate of duty to which "Sewing Thread" is liable on importation.

Read again the proceedings in this Department for 3rd July 1862, Nos. 5-6, relating to the protest made by Messrs. Grant, Smith, and Company against the levy of a 10 per cent. *ad valorem* duty on the Sewing Thread imported by them.

Read an Office Memorandum from the Financial Department, No. 4581, dated 12th instant, stating that there is nothing on record beyond what has already been furnished to this Department to show whether the distinction between "thread" and "twist" was, or was not, advisedly recognised in the Tariff of Act XL of 1862.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council observes, that, under Act X. of 1860, imported cotton twist and yarn, not being specially provided for in the Schedule, came under the general heading for articles subject to a ten per cent. *ad valorem* duty; but that, by a Notification No. 86, dated the 29th April 1861, the duty on "cotton twist and yarn" was specially reduced to 5 per cent.

2. Under this ruling it appears that the Collector of Customs admitted cotton thread at the reduced rate until the Board of Revenue pointed out in February last the error of bringing cotton thread within the definition of "cotton twist and yarn," and that the Financial Department, to which the question was referred for decision, agreed in the Board's opinion that "cotton thread" was quite distinct from "cotton twist and yarn," observing at the same time that "sewing thread is a manufactured article complete in itself, while twist is a semi-manufactured article manifestly incomplete until it has gone through a further process of manufacture." It was, however, observed by the Financial Department, that "as thread has always been classed with yarn, and as an alteration of the classification without notice would be a surprise on Importers, and involve a demand for excess duties of a trifling amount, His Excellency in Council would not disturb existing arrangements for the present," but that "the subject will be borne in mind in case any changes should be contemplated in the Tariff for the ensuing year."

3. The new Tariff passed under Act XI. of 1862 makes a special provision for the levy of "twist" of a 3½ per cent. *ad valorem* duty; and it appears that the Collector of Customs has since the operation of the above Act, levied a 10 per cent. *ad valorem* duty on "cotton thread," against which Messrs. Grant, Smith, and Company have appealed to the Board of Revenue, who, in submitting the case to the Lieutenant Governor, make the following remarks:—"Under the orders of the Government of India, dated 20th February last, No. 1505, the Collector is, of course, right in dealing with "thread" as not "included under the denomination twist of the Schedule;" but "it appears possible that the intention of Government, as expressed in paragraph 5 of the orders above adverted to, was lost sight of on the enactment of Act XI."

4. The Governor General in Council is of opinion that, technically and substantially, there is a distinction between "cotton twist" and "cotton thread," and that in framing the new Tariff it was intended that this distinction should be recognised. Under these circumstances, His Excellency in Council cannot entertain the application of Messrs. Grant, Smith, and Company, for equalizing the rate of duty on "cotton thread" with that levied on "cotton twist."

Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Government of Bengal for information and communication to the Board of Revenue, with reference to docket thence, No. 433, dated 28th May last.

Ordered also, that a copy be sent to the Governments of Madras and Bombay for information, and to the Foreign Department for communication to the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah.

(True extract.)
(Signed) E. C. BAYLEY,
Secretary to the Government of India."

By order,
J. B. PEILE,
Under-Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 12th August 1862.

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—THURSDAY, 14TH AUG.

(Before W. CRAWFORD, Esq.)

CAPTAIN SMALES' CASE.—The investigation of this case was resumed at half-past two o'clock yesterday in the afternoon.

Mr. Malone re-examined by Mr. Dunbar.—I did not bring to the notice of the Committee the fact that the officers had not been paid, as every officer must have known that the settlement on the 18th of May was for the month of April. The accounts marked No. 1 were prepared under defendant's direction. The statement had to be altered in Bombay, as I discovered that defendant had not been debited with the amount of compensation in lieu of clothing; and another item of cavalry equipment to defendant, and compensation for dearness of provisions. These three items had been omitted in the account prepared at Mhow. The statement was prepared by me at defendant's request. I never got any vouchers from the defendant except the notes I have already produced before the Court. The money shewn for the mess and wine fund account has been stopped from the pay of the officers by defendant, but has not been paid over to the mess President. The defendant had received the pay of Captain Curtis and Lieutenant Bennett. The money (Rs. 88 7 ans) which defendant has debited in Q, was stopped from the Quarter Master's pay on the 12th of July. This amount should not appear in the ledger as it is public money. The ledger only contains the private account of the officers. I made a memorandum of the balance struck on the 11th of July which I shewed to the defendant. The copy of the figures embodied in the statement Y, was shewn to the defendant. Although the statement Y was not made before the defendant left Mhow, defendant was aware of the balance. The item of Rs. 104 for Cavalry equipment was included in that balance. On the 11th of July defendant was aware that the debit of Rs. 13,870--11-7 was written off against him at the Divisional Pay Office. Defendant made no objection to the balance. Although the sum of Rs. 1,026-10-1 did not reach defendant's hands in cash, he got credit for it on the 19th of July when the June abstract was adjusted.

George William Bennett examined by Mr. Dunbar.—I am Pay Serjeant of H. M.'s 6th Dragoons. I have been Pay Serjeant for the last two years. I know the defendant, Captain Smales; I have been Pay Serjeant under him for that time. As Pay Serjeant my duties are to keep the accounts of the Regiment connected with the pay department, under the superintendence of the Paymaster. About the end of March after Captain Smales was arrested, Mr. Malone was appointed to act for him; the duties were the same in Mr. Malone's time, except that the Acting Paymaster signed all the papers, and the payments were made in his presence. Defendant retained charge of the cash. A Committee assembled at the Pay Office on the 27th of May. The abstract of February was the last sent in by defendant and Mr. Malone was appointed Acting Paymaster. The abstract for March was sent in the usual way, so was the April abstract. They were adjusted in the middle of the following month, and the adjustment was copied into the regimental abstract book. I prepared the account submitted to the Committee, under the direction of Captain Smales. Mr. Malone saw it the next day, approved of, and signed it. After the Committee, the pay office was removed from the defendant's house to that of Mr. Malone. Mr. Malone then drew the money upon receipts from the divisional paymaster, and I believe handed the money over to the defendant. When we wanted money from the Pay office for disbursements we got it from the defendant. I was not allowed into the Paymaster's compound after his office was removed, but I have seen his servants bring money, we went to the Pay office when we required money and generally sent an estimate of it on the day for its issue. A written estimate was generally sent in, if we required a large amount of money. A Cash account was generally made out at the close of each day, which I handed to the Riding Master, Mr. Malone, and he handed it to Paymaster Smales. After the office was removed from the defendant's house, he kept the cash books. The cash account of each month was kept separately. After the removal of the office from defendant's house, the May abstract was adjusted and settled in the usual way. As usual the settlement was copied into the regimental book. I remember the defendant sending for the abstract book from Mr. Malone on one occasion, after the May settlement. It was about the middle of July that the June abstract was adjusted. Captain Smales left Mhow the day after the Court-martial sentence was read to him. I heard that he left on the 21st or 22nd of July. The exhibit Q is in my handwriting. It has been prepared since I came down to Bombay. The whole of the items in it I believe to be correct; it was not prepared on my responsibility: I prepared it under the direction of Riding Master Malone. The items were taken from Pay office documents, in presence of Mr. Malone. It was made out from a statement brought from Mhow and a document in Mr. Malone's possession produced at Bombay. I prepared the original statement from documents in the Pay Office. The three last items on the debit side and the last item on the credit side were added in Bombay from the document which Mr. Malone had. The first item on the debit side is Rs. 33,000 which was not all actually received in cash from the divisional pay office in July. Document Y shows how it was made up; Rs. 20,000 was paid previously to the 11th of July, the statement Y shows how the balance was made up. The cash account was similar to the exhibit Z. I cannot state positively what became of that cash account, but I am under the impression that it is now in the pay office of the regiment. I think it was sent to the defendant, but I am not positive about it. The daily receipts and disbursements made by the Pay Master were kept in one book until the removal of the office fom defendant's house. The statement V is in the handwriting of Lance Corporal Sharp. The day for settling the officer's pay was the 12th of the month, but previous to June it was the 18th of the month. The mess bills were generally paid the day after the settling of the officer's pay. This was merely a regimental arrangement. The Officers' accounts were settled on the 12th of July. Mess bills for the month of June have not been paid, because Mr. Malone could not get the money to pay them. I sometimes saw the notes which came from Captain Smales to Mr. Malone. I saw the note K, which Mr. Malone received.

Further examination of the witness was postponed until two o'clock this (Friday), afternoon.

INDIAN.

NEWS LETTER.

HINDOO SUPERSTITIONS.

POONA, 12*th August* 1862.

SIR,—Business took me to the city this morning, and in passing the grain market my attention was attracted to a crowd of people standing on one spot. Being of a curious disposition I went towards the crowd to see what was going on.

In the midst of the crowd was a gossaen haranguing his listeners. The subject of his discourse was rain, and the cause of the Deccan not being blessed with any this year. He said that rain was subjected to the authority of two spirits, a good and an evil one; that the good spirit made rain from the waters of the sea, but that the evil spirit prevented its falling at the instance of crafty Banians, who with the aid of conjurors, had by sacrifices and other diabolical means, propitiated the demon and got him to keep away rain from this part of the world, in order to enable them to raise the price of grain.

The gossaen therefore beseeched his hearers by fasting and prayers, to evoke the aid of Brahma, Vishnoo, and Sheeva, to avert the threatened evils of a famine, by making war with the demon spirit and compelling him to open the flood gates of the good spirit. He also advised his hearers to petition the government to order the magistrate to apprehend these Banians, and to punish them for their nefarious proceedings.

I thought the man deranged in this intellects, and asked a by-stander whether such was not the case? Judge of my surprise, Mr. Editor, when he indignantly replied that so far from being mad the gossaen was a most holy and learned man, and that is was perfectly true that the Benians used diabolical arts to prevent rain.

I will make no comment on the existence of such miserable imposture. But I cannot avoid expressing my surprise and regret that there should be men in the nineteenth century who believe in the superstitions and absurdities above detailed. It is however to be hoped that the time is not far distant when these misguided wretches may have their eyes opened to the truth of the gospel, and be led to the worship of one true and living God. I remain, Sir, yours obediently,

J. A. O.

—*Poona Observer, August* 14.

POONA.

MR. WORDSWORTH'S LECTURE.—This gentleman who has recently arrived from England to fill the office of Principal of the Poona College, delivered his Lecture "On some of the characteristics of the Poetry of the present Century," at the United Service Institution on the evening of Monday last, as previously announced. Amongst those present, we observed His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and Lady Mansfield; Colonel Thesiger; Major and Mrs. Sandwith; Colonel and Mrs. Stewart; Dr. and Mrs. Grierson; Rev. G. L. Fenton and Mrs. Fenton; Rev. James Mitchell; Dr. and Mrs. Hadaway; Lieut. Graves; Lieutenant Chapple; Captain Jervis; Lieut. and Mrs. Fergusson; Mr. and Mrs. Woodsworth; and Mr. and Miss Draper.

The lecture, of which we have given an outline in another part of our paper, was a highly interesting one; and we trust that it will not be the only one with which the Institution will be favored by this gentleman before the season closes.—*Deccan Herald, Aug.* 13.

A MISCHIEVOUS ACT.—A most disgraceful affair has transpired in H. M.'s 103rd Regiment. It appears that a man having been confined in the Guard Room during the night, some evil disposed person took his rifle from the Barrack room, and having broken it up, deposited the pieces in a necessary, where they were found the next morning. Strong suspicion attaches to a certain individual, and we sincerely trust he will shortly be brought to condign punishment before a General Court Martial.—*Id.*

THE left wing of Her Majesty's 22nd Regiment Native Infantry consisting of 5 captains, 2 lieutenants, 4 ensigns, 4 jemadars, 2 color-havildars, 12 havildars, 3 drummers, 3 sifers, 14 naiks, and

into disrepute and it now presents to the passer by a melancholy picture of decay, yet an aspect notwithstanding of loveliness in death.

Sedasheghur at this period was labouring under peculiar disabilities—readily approached from the sea it was a most inaccessible place by land, shut in on either hand by steep unbroken ranges of Hills bound rearwards by the Ghaut chain with their Forest covered sides and tangled solitudes slept a rotting sleep, disturbed only by wood buyers once a year when the timber floated down the black river from Prominal Forest far inland was disposed of by public auction.

In the year 1854 if not before a guage path was run through the wilds extending from Yellapoor to the Keiga Ghaut which was itself traced to an easy gradient and pronounced likely to turn out the finest Ghaut on the Western Coast. It is nine miles long and the head is twenty-two miles from Yellapoor on the direct roads to Dharwar and to Bellary.

The foot of the Ghaut lies ten miles from Mallapoor on the banks of the Kata-Nadi, the highest point to which large craft can mount at all states of the tide, though its influence is felt several miles above. Between Mallapoor and Sedasheghur Bay there exists first-rate water communication only requiring direction and improvement as such tidal rivers often do at the mouth. A steamer of the Indian Navy has actually run up to Mallapoor and solved the question of the navigability most conclusively.

The harbour itself can be for the present rendered all that is to be wished for by the erection of a simple jetty or pier at Baitard, and would not demand any larger works for some time to come. There are not many ports in this country capable of being made so useful at a comparatively trifling outlay in harbour improvements.

No further arguments are needed to show how desirable it is that the Keiga ghaut road should be speedily opened out as well as the other auxiliary lines. Much was effected towards attaining this end last season under the Government of Madras, and it is to be deplored that the works were rudely snatched from our executive at the moment when their arrangements for prosecuting them were being matured.

Were it merely a question of rapidly completing these lines of highway by our Executive agency or another, the transfer might be allowed to stand unassailed and the attendant recrimination permitted quietly to drop.

The proposal however of a Railway tapping the heart of Madras territory and terminating at the only valuable port on its western seaboard, casts a new complexion on the matter, and we again repeat that considering how imperfect the road communications are throughout the Southern Mahratta Country, and what a mass of raw produce both our own and the Nizam's territories will pour into Sedasheghur, Madras interests will have become identified with the prosperity of the harbour, and bound up therewith, long before our raw and grasping rivals have been able to derive those benefits from its possession which they flattered themselves they would realize.

To avoid the loss of another season, to promote the true welfare of the country, to guard against huge promises and small performance, North Canara should, as it must be sooner or later re-annexed to the Presidency to which it of right and by prescription belongs.

OUR NORTH-EASTERN FRONTIER.

(From the Madras Times, Aug. 8.)

FRESH embarrassments seem to be preparing for us on our North Eastern frontier. Hitherto, by a most conciliatory policy, and a willingness not to take offence at small matters, we have managed to keep pretty clear from quarrels with the native princes of Further India since the second Burmese war. Unfortunately, however, the Eastern mind cannot understand such a line of conduct. Moderation is a proof of fear; conciliatory efforts a desire to ward off deserved or expected punishment; and the forgiveness of offences but an incitement to their repetition. This has been precisely the interpretation put upon our policy by the Burmese authorities. For some time past, the frontier provinces of Pegu have been subject to continual inroads from bands of organized robbers, commanded by officers in the confidence of the King or his Son, and who are not afraid to assert that all their proceedings are authorized by their government. Complaints have continually been made on the subject, and the only result has been that the plunderers have been disowned, but their incursions not checked, or their leaders punished.

The old King lives in retirement, and so long as his pleasures are not interfered with, takes no interest whatever in the affairs of the country, and leaves everything in the hands of a band of unscrupulous ministers, whose only object is to gain immense fortunes by the most violent use of power. Like many of the sons of effeminate monarchs, the heir apparent is a youth of the most violent temper and warlike passion, and is impatient to distinguish himself by the reconquest of the territories gained by the English in the last war. He has surrounded himself by a number of the most turbulent spirits of the country, men whose only hope consists in warlike operations, where they might gain fame from their exploits, and riches from their pay and plunder. It cannot be said in excuse of proceedings, that their perpetrators are ignorant of what they are doing, or of the effects likely to ensue. The first Burmese war arose in exactly the same way. Detachments of the army, though acting as robbers, were sent to ravage our frontiers in Cachar and Sylhet. When remonstrances were made in a gentle tone, they were replied to by a demand for Northern Bengal as far as Moorshedabad, and the occupation of the island of Shapuri; and it was not till our army reached Yandaboo, near Ava, that the King of the Golden Foot would condescend to listen to reason.

Our second war with Further India arose from a similar cause. "The conduct of the Burmese was at first insulting only, which was tamely by the English, who dreaded the expense of another war. This endurance of affront provoked its renewal and aggravation, until it became intolerable. The property of English subjects was injured and invaded in various ways, and it became necessary at last to demand redress. Peaceful means were tried in vain." In each case the Burmese had to bear the full punishment of their misdeeds, and cannot now be ignorant of the consequences that may be expected. In fact, there appears to be a desire to provoke a war. Nay, they have gone to lengths that were never formerly suffered to go unpunished. Some time ago the unfortunate Latter was killed while doing his duty. That was passed over, and immediately a system of the most open aggression was adopted, till the fertile district on the borders were reduced almost to a desert. Instead of immediately resenting this, the only precaution taken was, to strengthen the Police, and place them under the care of efficient officers. Emboldened by previous impunity, a large armed force is collected, they invade our territories, attack a post of the Police, defeat them with great loss, and then murder Lieutenant Halhed, who commanded on that frontier. Once would think that arrogance could go no further; but barbarians are not so moderate in the hour of victory. The body of the gallant soldier was ostentatiously mutilated, and his sword and revolver carried to Mandalay, the capital, and were openly offered to, and accepted by, the heir to the throne, in whose possession they remain to this day. To our shame be it spoken, no notice was taken of this atrocity beyond a protest. We have reached a time when a British gentleman holding Her Majesty's commission may be killed in open day, and be most disgracefully mutilated; and not so much notice is taken of it as there would be if any body were to intercept a bale of cotton. We are still and increasingly, experiencing the effects of such moderation. But a few days ago a rumour reached us, as yet uncontradicted, that "Lieutenant Hughes, Assistant Superintendent of Police in the Thayetmyo district, together with an officer of H. M.'s 60th Rifles, and a small escort, had been surprised and murdered." We give the words of the report, for nothing can be more simple or explicit. And thus brave men are to go, and be murdered, because "it is our duty to act in a conciliatory manner" with those who do not want to be reconciled.

We are told that Colonel Phayre is going up to Mandalay, for the purpose of treating with the monarch for a redress of grievances. We expected that he was to go with a large escort, in the style of a man who was to have his own way. But hope we hear, that as the Court of Ava might take offence at this, he is to go up alone, or nearly so, and make a humble supplication, that these inroads, may be graciously put a stop to. In the name of all that is good, we want to know why Englishmen will make fools of themselves, at the commencement of every difficulty. British pluck and perseverance will cut the most intricate Indian knot, but why should it be first tied? So the most powerful nation in the world, is to send one of her most distinguished subjects, to a paltry and effeminate Asiatic prince, to beg that after two or three officers have been slain, he will be pleased not to repeat the action. And for fear that the King should think that the Envoy meant what he said, he is to go almost alone.

It is the more important that every means should be adopted to make our name respected, because the French have at length succeeded in fixing themselves firmly upon our flank at Saigon; where by the late treaty they have acquired the southern portion of the great Indo Chinese peninsula, and from which they have every facility to extend their power and influence, through all the countries East of the Brahmapootra, and South of the Yang-tse-kiang. Unless our power be fully felt, the native states in this district will alternately play into the hands of the European powers, and repeat, still further to the East, the intrigues and treacheries that marked the days of Dupleix and Clive.

LATE COLONEL DAVIDSON.

(From the Englishman August 4.)

THE death of Colonel Cuthbert Davidson, C. B., British Resident at Hydrabad, adds another name to the heavy list of losses which India has had to undergo during the last two years. Without belonging to that very old and now vanished school of politicals, of whom the late Sir Mark Cubbon was a type, the experience of Colonel Davidson was just of that character which at the present moment is all important to India. He landed at Calcutta as a military cadet in 1826, being twenty years junior to General Low, and twenty-five years to Sir Mark Cubbon. India was just then entering upon that period of perfect rest, which is perhaps the most remarkable in her annals. The last vestige of the Mahratta contest had disappeared in the storming of Bhurtpore; and nearly fifteen years were to pass away before a zenaeisus was urged up in Affghanistan, and more than thirty before a real struggle imperilled for a brief interval the prestige of our Empire.

The early career of Colonel Davidson presents but few incidents worthy of special notice. He was appointed aide-de-camp to Lord William Bentinck, and afterwards served on the personal staff of his brother-in-law Sir Robert Grant, Governor of Bombay. Subsequently he was attached to the Hyderabad Cavalry Contingent and ultimately commanded a regiment in that force. In 1846 he was attached to the Residency at Hyderabad; and a ter a few years, on the death of Col. Duncan A. Malcolm, he was appointed Resident at Baroda. This last appointment he held for rather less than three years, when at the end of 1856, Colonel Davidson was called upon to succeed Mr. Bushby in the Residency in Hyderabad, from which, after a term of five years and a half, he has now been so suddenly called away.

The line of British Residents at Hyderabad contains a series of names, which were as familiar in India as household words, but now almost forgotten. The two Kirpatricks, Captain Sydenham, Henry Russel, Charles Metcalf, William Byam Martin, Colonel Stewart, General Fraser, General Low, George Alexander Bushby, and now Colonel Cuthbert Davidson, have all passed away from the Residency in their turn, and not one we believe, except the last of all, and his lamented predecessor, have left their remains in the little cemetery there. We may add that not one has lived in such evil times, and certainly not one who will find a more lasting place in the history of the Deccan than he who has just been hurried into his Indian tomb. Scarcely had Colonel Davidson established himself in the magnificent Residency, the scene of many a gay reception and brilliant entertainment, than the flames of rebellion were bursting out in almost every quarter of Hindoostan. For many weeks Hyderabad was the most important city in India. Every one knew, from the camp at Delhi to the distant principality of Travancore, that if the Nizam's capital once went, the whole of the peninsula would be in a blaze. The emissaries of Tantia Topee were constantly urging the fierce population of Hyderabad to rise against the hated *Feringhee*, whilst Colonel Davidson, whose sympathies and kindly nature had largely secured the regard of the natives, was frequently exhorted to fly from the Residency. Whether this advice was given to him with friendly intentions, or whether the only object was to create a panic which might spread among the Madras troops, can never be known, and can only be inferred by those who have the largest experience of the native character. But to one and to all of these suspicious advisers, the British Resident quietly and courteously replied in a fashion which derives a significance from the event which has just occurred. "If open force be used," he said, "I will fight to the last; if secret plotting be attempted, you may get one whom you may like worse; but as for myself, I have taken a particular fancy to lay my bones in the garden of the Residency." This singular expression of a fancy which has been so unexpectedly realized, may be found in Captain Evans Bell's published "Letters from Nagpore" and is repeated in Brigg's History of the Nizam. Few coincidences have proved more strange and more affecting. In July 1857 it indeed seemed more likely to take place than in the July of the present year. In the evening of one memorable Friday, the 17th July 1857, a breathless messenger reached the Residency from Salar Jung, bearing a verbal message that five hundred Rohillas had broken loose from the city, followed by an immense mass of insurgents. The mob of Hyderabad, notoriously the most ferocious in India, soon reached the Residency; and throughout that anxious night Colonel Davidson had to guard against treachery from within as well as against violence from without: next morning the mob disappeared. The question however is often asked—Why did not Hyderabad rise? We believe that this fact may be in some measure ascribed to the old national antipathy between the Nizam's people and the Mahrattas; but we also believe that it was chiefly owing to the firm attitude of Colonel Davidson and the loyalty of Salar Jung. The attempt to assassinate Colonel Davidson in 1859, when the assassin was slaughtered on the spot by the followers of Salar Jung, is too recent an event to require more than the bare allusion.

We shall make no attempt in the present place to review Colonel Davidson's character as a political officer. It will be sufficient to say that he appears to have acted as fairly towards the Nizam, as Salar Jung was loyal to the British rule. He was by no means one of those "friends of India," who consider that an Englishman can only assert his dignity by insulting a sovereign prince. Indeed, if anything, he erred the other way, and was too much disposed to yield to the Nizam in matters which were fairly open to question. But whatever might have been his fault in this respect, it is one which springs from a kindly nature and generous feelings which all must respect. As a man he was generally liked, though he possessed warm feelings, and a highly susceptible temper; and whoever may be appointed to succeed him, he Nizam may rest assured that he will never again receive a Resident so much to his liking as the late Colonel Davidson.

But for the touching wish expressed by Colonel Davidson, it would seem sad to think that so eminent a public career should be cut off in the midst of his political career, when he might be supposed to be looking forward to a few years of rest and tranquility in his native land. But such was not to be. He died in harness as so many have died before; and for many a generation to come the memory of the deceased Colonel will be perpetuated in the Residency.

But whilst expressing the regret which all must feel at the loss which India has so suddenly experienced, we cannot repress a natural anxiety, as to who will be his successor. The man most likely and best capable of succeeding him was Mr. Frank Maltby of the Madras Civil Service, who served with Colonel Davidson for some time at Hyderabad. But Mr. Maltby has been compelled by his ill health to retire from the service and return to England. It would be, however, easy to name other distinguished officials who might be appointed; but we confess that by so doing we should be indulging in the merest speculation. Under present circumstances we are induced to believe that the next Resident will be a military man, like the last incumbent. Mysore had passed thirty years in tranquility, and therefore was very properly placed in the hands of a Civilian: but Hyderabad does not require an administrator but a diplomatist, and one with a military turn of mind. As yet of course not a rumour even has got afloat as to who is the likely man.

ENGLISH PRESS.

EDUCATION REPORT.

(From the Daily News, July 12.)

THE "Annual Report of the Committee of Council on Education" has just been published, and as the whole subject has been so keenly debated during the present Session, and this is the last Report under what may now be called the old system, it has a kind of exceptional importance, and will be read with more than usual interest. The mere fact that it contains the Revised Code in all its details, with the Report of the Committee of Council upon it, would be sufficient to give the usual blue volume a special value this year. After giving the educational statistics of the department for the last twelve months, the Report of the Committee is very naturally devoted to a brief history of the Revised Code. The Committee review the origin of the Code—the causes which rendered it necessary, the objects it was designed to secure, the changes made in the original scheme during its passage through Parliament, and the reasons that induce them to believe that the more important of these changes are rather injurious mutilations than improvements. The abandonment of the plan of grouping the children by age at the annual examination for the grants, and the change which makes the capitation grant only partially instead of wholly dependent on examination, are especially dwelt upon, as likely to diminish the usefulness, practical power, and general efficiency of the new scheme. It need scarcely be said that we entirely agree in the views and conclusions of the Committee. Indeed, the facts and arguments on which these conclusions are grounded have never been met. But as the matter is settled for the present, at all events we shall not dwell on part of the Report.

It is more important to notice the reference made by the Committee of Council to the existing system of training teachers for their profession; since this is a matter still under discussion, the proposals of the Revised Code relating to it having been withdrawn in order that the whole subject might be more fully considered. On this important head the Committee say that "the training of teachers for their profession, and the maintenance of the institutions now existing for that purpose, are engaging our serious attention." This of course, refers to the whole policy of keeping up numerous and costly training colleges at the public expense. But however this most important question may be ultimately decided, no very serious change is likely to be made in the existing system for a year or two at least. Meanwhile, however, something may possibly be done to increase its practical usefulness and efficiency. The committee accordingly go on to add:—"While making a certificated teacher the condition of annual grants, we have provided for the granting of certificates to younger and humbler classes of candidates for service in small schools; and *we are engaged at the present time in revising the subjects wherein teachers are required to be examined.*" This statement is perhaps of more real practical importance than any other contained in the Report. That the existing system of training teachers for their work needs thorough revision, the reports of the Inspectors given in the Appendix of the volume sufficiently prove. These reports justify in many essential respects the charge of being ambitious and superficial recently urged in so many quarters against the teaching in the assisted schools. Competent witnesses affirmed over and over again that while the first rudiments of a really sound and useful education were too often slurred over or neglected, the children were crammed in some of the more advanced branches of knowledge, and were thus able in many cases to make a showy display of acquirements that rested on no solid or lasting basis. In other words, the first educational necessities were too often sacrified to the mere luxuries of knowledge. The essential elements of all sound instruction, the basis and stimulus of all self-education in after life, are reading and writing. These are the essential powers or instruments of acquirement and expression; and unless the pupil during his attendance at school acquires to some extent the free use of these instruments, he has attended to little purpose. Yet it was in these very respects that the teaching of the schools was said to be in so many cases a comparative failure. And, of course, if the school teaching was marked to any considerable extent by these defects, it is natural to conclude that the same defects would be found in the Training Colleges. Now what is the testimony of Her Majesty's Inspectors on this head? Turning to the Report of Mr. Cowie, the Inspector of the Training College for Schoolmasters belonging to the Established Church, we find him complaining that the pupils read and write very indifferently, while their knowledge of grammar is generally of the most crude, superficial, and confused kind. Mr. Cowie says, that reading is not taught or practised to any purpose in the Colleges at all, and that as a natural result most of the schoolmasters read very badly. After suggesting the way in which it should be taught, he adds: "But whatever may be the method, your Lordships will, I hope, insist on its being done better, even if it should require to be enforced by making a mark below *fair* fatal to the granting a certificate. A man who is not a tolerable reader is not a *competent* schoolmaster." Writing," he goes on to say, "is not sufficiently attended to. I have communications on this subject from different examiners, and I think a much higher standard is required for estimating penmanship." He is equally emphatic with regard to grammar and English composition, the complaint being that neither is taught with any system. With regard to English composition, he adds: "In any re-arrangement that your Lordships may direct to be made of the syllabus of qualifications for a schoolmaster's certificate, this last important subject will, I hope, receive some notice." The testimony of Mr. Cook, the Inspector of Training Colleges for Schoolmistresses, is to the same effect. He says in his report:—"If called upon, however, to say what faults continue to give most trouble, and are most difficult of amendment, I should point out a general deficiency in the knowledge and use of language. The students, with many striking exceptions, do not write or speak correctly: their style is vague and inaccurate, often laboured, sometimes pretentious, and but seldom perspicuous, simple, and accurate. I feel bound to record my opinion, that one of the greatest faults in elementary schools is the imperfect way in which the children are instructed in their mother tongue." Turning from the reports of the Inspectors for Training Colleges to those of the Inspectors for Schools, we find the main defects of the higher teaching faithfully reflect, if not exaggerated, in the lower. Mr. Matthew Arnold, the Inspector for half-a-dozen most populous and influential counties including Kent, Middlesex, and Oxford says:—"In my examinations of pupil teachers during the last year, I have been struck with the commonness of the failure in grammar. This failure has been yet more evident to me in the papers (which I have just been revising) of the candidates for Queen's scholarships at the recent Christmas examination. In general the pupil-teachers seem to me to do worse in this branch of their instruction than they used to do." Mr. Arnold gives some valuable practical hints for the improvement of the teaching in this essential particular, holding it absolutely essential that something should be done without delay. Again the testimony of another Inspector for a very populous and important district—Mr. Kennedy, the Inspector of Church of England Schools in Lancashire—is, if possible, even more precise and emphatic. His report goes into particulars, giving some specimens that are worth extracting. He says:—"As regards the attainments of the pupil-teachers as a body, I have to speak in rather more modified terms. Looking to the subjects prescribed to them for examination, I think that in reading and composition the greater part do not acquit themselves so well as they ought to do; and the female apprentices generally need improvement in arithmetic also. The whole body, with very few exceptions fails in the subject of grammar; particular attention is needed to the accidence and to syntax. I often find apprentices at the end of their fifth year who are grossly incorrect even about the parts of speech and common syntactical constructions. In the papers of the candidates for Queen's Scholarships the comparative and superlative of the word *fore* was stated to be *forer* and *forest*. The verb 'became' was set down by one candidate for a Queen's Scholarship as a preposition, by another as an adverb, and so on. The word 'him' was called a nominative case. These are not solitary or extreme specimens of mistakes, but common and average errors." It is tolerably clear that a system of teaching which in its highest and selected specimens yields these results needs a thorough revision. One of the first objects to be secured by the changes contemplated in the Committee of Council should be assuredly to secure a thorough training in these elementary but most essential branches of instruction.

THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.
THE DECLARATION OF THE AWARDS.

(From the Daily News, July 12.)

YESTERDAY the hopes and fears of 7,000 nervous exhibitors were set at rest—at least until the next World's Fair—by the imposing festival which, with complete success, came off in the Industrial Palace at Kensington. We cannot, of course, say that any one is satisfied with the awards—indeed, we know very much to the contrary—but this much may be taken as authentic, namely, that yesterday's proceedings went off in the most brilliant and satisfactory manner, and that every individual who made a living atom in the vast crowd which filled the Exhibition interior went away in the afternoon with the conviction that he had seen an elaborate pageant, which had been got through without a single hitch, and the arrangement of which reflected the highest credit on the Royal Commissioners and all subordinate parties concerned.

The weather was beautiful, the pluvial deities, who had been busy all the night before, having sounded a truce, and permitted the sun, for that occasion only, to shine on the great Exhibition festival. It blew hard and cold in the early morning, so much so that ladies got out their warm cloaks and burnous, and prepared for a day of the average summer severity; but towards eleven o'clock the wind died away, the sun peeped out from his mantle of cloud in an occasional and furtive manner; and MM. Negretti and Zambra declared, upon their professional responsibility that we were going to have some faint resemblance of a genuine summer day. Many intelligent foreigners, who had jumped to the conclusion that there was no such thing as a sun in the British atmosphere, found a new light burst upon their minds, and the general public were prepared to enjoy themselves without thought of umbrellas, cork soles, influenzas, or extortionate capmen.

The visitors came early and orderly, and consequently, although the crowd was immense, there was neither crushing nor confusion at the entrances. The principal approach in the Cromwell-road presented a gay and busy scene, the roadway filled with dashing equipages, and the footpath with pleased spectators, who were having an exhibition of their own in watching the more distinguished visitors alight and go in. There were amongst the thousands which thus looked on, varieties of physiognomy which would have puzzled Lavater, and distinctions of costume which would have exhausted the wardrobe of Mr. Nathan. The genuine Bedouins of Kensington were there in all their glory, some "like swift Camilla scouring o'er the plain," careering after cabs; others—that is to say, the junior members—performing those somersaults in the road which might eventuate either in the fame of a Leotard or a broken neck; and others permitting themselves to be absorbed in the entering crowd, in the hope that in the pockets of their neighbours they might find some compensation for the pressure and inconvenience. Dotted here and there, in the multitude of the road, might be noticed some handsome foreign uniforms. These were worn by the eminent military musicians who had been sent over by friendly continental sovereigns to assist at the great industrial festival. There were the portentous bearskins of the gendarmerie, the quaint turbans of the Zouaves, the neat képis of the Belgian Guides, and the fezzes of the Egyptian band. Here also might be seen the odd, jolly, jaunty, fine sailor-looking fellow, who, if indeed a musician, ought to have played the fiddle—the only instrument for which a sailor cares a pin—but on inquiry it would be found he was a member of Prince Wilhelm's fine band, who were to win abundant laurels for themselves in the course of the day. Here, too, and not by any means to be omitted, were our own military musicians, Life Guards, Blues, Foot Guards, and Marines, all lounging about, giving colour to the crowd, and a feast of the eyes to its fairer members, and not a few indulging in a cigar, which they knew was to be a forbidden luxury to them for the remainder of the day.

When we got into the building, which was at about half-past 11 o'clock, it took some time before we could acknowledge any distinct impression out of the admired disorder by which we were surrounded, what with the loud hum of excited human voices, the strains of military music, the running to and fro of eager officials, and the desperate exertions of the ladies to save their sweeping draperies from utter destruction. The crowd was great, happy, well-dressed, brilliant; it was a fine day, and what other motive could an English crowd have for uneasiness? The great pillar of gold from Australia seemed to oscillate, the splendid cases on the platform looked as if about to join the procession, the Majolica fountain spurted forth its glittering spray with tenfold its ordinary energy, and bright dresses and sweet sounds, human faces bright with anticipated enjoyment, a genial sun overhead, and a splendour of industrial riches everywhere around—all combined to set the mind in a whirl, and to make one fancy that the scene was the dream of an opium eater rather than a substantial, worldly; exceedingly regular, and business-like pageant, which had all been settled by previous programme, and the parts of which were all to go off like clock-work, or else the spectators would grumble, and the newspapers would say unpleasant things next morning. We must confess that one of our first distinct impressions was a sudden conversion to the faith in the doms of Captain Fowke. Its duty yesterday was that of a skylight, and a most magnificent skylight it made, pouring down floods of light on a picture which only wanted light to make it perfect. The platform was thronged, and in its centre the helmets of the Blues gleamed like silver. The fine band of that magnificent regiment were put there, playing the visitors in, and the latter crowded round and stayed their own further progress, to listen to the martial strains, until at last the musicians had scarcely room to ply their harmonious calling. Two of the most vigorous trombones were terribly hampered about the elbows, and the ophicleide, more than once, showed symptoms of collapsing in despair. The "early birds" who had been in time to pick up certain privileged yellow tickets already filled the galleries, and all down the nave thousands were endeavouring to fix themselves in favorable positions for seeing the procession.

About this time people were made conscious that personages of distinction had entered the building, by a succession of cheers which came floating on the inner air from the turnstiles, and which, in the most perfect good faith and community of sentiment, were taken up and sent along by the crowd, not one in ten of whom had the slightest idea who or what was the object of the ovation. There was all the while an undercurrent of conversation going on, principally respecting the distribution of the medals, and a general feeling of surprise was expressed that such and such an exhibitor had been somehow overlooked by the jurors.

At twelve o'clock there was a tremendous gathering of important persons in the south court, the authorised trysting place for "the chairmen of juries, the jurors, the special commissioners, and the officials of the jury department." Here Dr. Lyon Playfair, in court uniform, and wearing his well-won decoration of C. B., might be seen marshalling his miscellaneous forces. Lord Taunton, on his right hand, appeared as the chairman of chairmen, and around them mustered Greeks and Turks, and Egytians, Mexicans, North Americans, Prussians, Russians, South Americans, Dutchmen, Parsees, Spaniards, Portuguese, Belgians—in short, the world's judges of the world's industry, and all decorated more or less, except the Englishmen, in whose country the dignity of labour has, as yet, no courtly recognition. When it is remembered that the goods in the Exhibition are divided into thirty-six classes, and that for every class there was a jury, the density and motley character of this learned crowd will be easily realized. Names known to history, to men, to politics, to the world of taste, were amongst that living mass, and Dr. Lyon Playfair had a busy half-hour in drilling, and organizing, and expounding, and explaining all about the blue banners, and the exhibitors, and the march of the procession, and the pauses, and the awards, and the speeches, and the addresses.

When at length a procession was formed, of chairmen and jurors and exhibitors, each class distinguished by a blue banner, on which was inscribed its number in gold letters, the whole proceeded, headed by the band of the Royal Engineers, to the upper terrace of the Horticultural Gardens, there to await the arrival of the Special International Commissioners. We cannot tell what orders had been given with respect to the pace, but in operation it was what in French military parlance is called the *pas gymnastique*, and we could perceive that it somewhat disturbed both the equanimity and the breath of certain of the more portly of the jurors.

Whilst the army of Dr. Lyon Playfair was thus making for the conservatory by forced marches, her Majesty's ministers, the commissioners of 1851, the Lord Mayor, and the various committees, were gathering in the latter place for their reception. The interior of the conservatory looked very gay and felt very warm, for it was exceedingly crowded, and the privileged visitors amused themselves by watching and cheering the celebrities as they came in. One of the first of the latter we noticed was Earl Russell, who looked exceedingly well, and was cheered in a most cordial and emphatic manner; and immediately afterwards Mr. Disraeli glided in and took his stand in an obtrusive corner. A minute more, and a loud cheer announced the entrance of Lord Palmerston, who wore the ribbon of the Bath, and walked up the cleared way with great vigour and agility. His lordship stopped for a moment with Mr. Disraeli, and shook that gentleman most cordially by the hand. Other ministers came in in its succession, but we did not observe that any of them attracted any popular recognition except Earl Granville, who was frequently cheered, and seemed to be the chief favourite with the spectators. A special ovation was reserved for his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, who entered with military precision at the moment appointed, and exchanged the friendly greetings with the various persons of distinction by whom his royal highness was soon surrounded.

At one o'clock the special international representatives were received by a guard of honour at the north entrance to the Horticultural Gardens, and were warmly welcomed, especially Prince Louis, who was speedily recognised by the crowd.

The interest of the day's proceedings, which had commenced in the building and had increased in the conservatory, was now to culminate in the open garden, where the most important ceremony was to be performed. A royal dais, with canopy of crimson velvet, had been erected over the great fountain, and facing the Exhibition building. Here the report was to be presented, the Royal Commissioners were to deliver an address, the Royal Duke was to make a suitable reply, and the special international representatives were to be presented with the awards of their various nations. From this point and at this moment a splendid picture presented itself. The dais was crowded with uniforms, court, military, and international. The Royal Duke made a conspicuous central figure, and around him stood the Royal Commissioners for 1862, Earl Granville, the Duke of Buckingham, Sir Wentworth Dilke, Mr. Baring, and Mr. Fairbairn, with Mr. Sandford, their secretary. The platform was densely thronged, and glittered again with gold lace and embroidery, and to one looking from it the whole garden seemed to be filled with well-dressed people, except the basin of clear water in the centre, into which the fountain foamed and sparkled, and the gay parterres with which the centre of the grounds is decorated. In a very few moments (we must here observe that every point in the programme was carried out with admirable punctuality) the international representatives were all collected on the narrow dais, and Earl Granville addressed them as follows:—

I have the pleasure of welcoming on the part of her Majesty's Commissioners for the International Exhibition the distinguished representatives of foreign nations who honour us by taking part in the proceedings of this day. The readiness with which the governments of foreign countries have responded to the invitation of the English government is highly appreciated by the people of this country. I have now to request that the special representatives will receive the report of the Council of Chairmen of Juries. The awards will then be delivered to her Majesty's Commissioners. We invite the assistance of the special representatives to make the awards known in the building as it will be agreeable to the exhibitors of the several countries to learn from a distinguished representative of their own nation the appreciation by the juries of their successful labours. In passing through the building the special representatives will not fail to observe that the industry of all nations has shown a remarkable development since the last International Exhibition—a development which, justifying the anticipation of an illustrious Prince, now, alas! no more, owes much to the facility given by such exhibitions for comparing the state of industry in each country, and affords a starting point for further progress.

Lord Taunton then read his report, which has already been published, and the ceremonial of the dais was terminated by the Duke of Cambridge, who addressed the Council of Jurors in the following terms:—

In performing the duty entrusted to me by her Majesty on this occasion, I have great pleasure, on behalf of the representatives of the various nations which have taken part in this Exhibition, in receiving from your lordship an account of the labours of the juries. All parties owe a debt of gratitude to the large number of jurors who, at a great sacrifice of time and personal convenience, have gratuitously undertaken a work of such an arduous description. The efforts made by so many distinguished men of different nations to recognise and award the exhibitors from all parts of the civilised world cannot be too highly appreciated. I have every confidence that the decisions of the jurors will meet with general approbation, and that the knowledge acquired by them in the discharge of the duties which they have so well performed will be the means of giving a new impulse to industrial progress in the countries which selected such eminent representatives of their scientific and manufacturing skill.

A very few minutes were occupied in the presentation of the awards to Earl Granville, the books having been previously placed on the table, and the procession having been gradually reformed, the whole, commissioners and public returned to the building. Here the awards were presented at the various stations which had been previously appointed, and the procession finally returned to the Garden.

For this purpose it had to pass up the centre of the nave, and from the Western Gallery, which had been reserved for the tickets of cabinet ministers and ambassadors, was to be obtained the best view of the most striking of the whole days' proceedings. First, the banners of the various classes were seen forming a thin and gradually lengthening blue line which crept up through the centre of the vast crowd; then the head of the procession appeared on the cleared platform, and then in a minute after the whole pageant passed across, towards the annex, in steady and unbroken succession. The Royal Duke, the Royal Commissioners, the distinguished foreigners, the jurors, the naval and military officers, could all be recognised and distinguished; the procession really looked splendid, and the playing of the military bands completed the fine effect of the scene. The crowd followed, and very soon blocked up the passages, and it required all the exertions of the police to preserve a free passage to the garden.

The brilliant ceremonial which was to terminate with music now approached its end. The whole of the bands, English and foreign, assembled before the dais, and played the National Anthem with splendid effect, and amidst the most enthusiastic cheering, and the company then returned to the interior, some to seek refreshment, but the greater number to listen to the fine bands which were stationed at intervals in the nave. The Belgian Guides, who were stationed on the western platform, were perhaps the most admired; but the sailor musicians from Prince Wilhelm's frigate also had an immense success, whilst the Egyptian band certainly astonished if they did not delight all the listeners. The more appreciative, however, listened with attention to their wild barbaric music, and felt that if it did not come up to our notions of melody there was yet enough of character and novel national peculiarity about it to render it deeply interesting.

The British military bands were those of the Royal Horse Guards Blue, the 2nd Life Guards, the Royal Artillery (two bands), the Royal Engineers, the Grenadiers, the Coldstreams, and the Scots Fusilier Guards, the Royal Marines, and the Volunteer Engineers. The foreign bands were the band of the Zouaves de la Garde Imperiale, the band of the Gendarmerie de la Garde Imperiale, the band of the Belgian Guides, and the band of his Highness the Pacha of Egypt. A band from a Danish man-of-war was also present.

The artists of the London Stereoscopic Company were actively engaged during the day in taking views of different points of interest in the ceremonial. The police arrangements were perfect, and reflected the highest credit on Mr. Durkin and his staff.

The highest temperature during the day, as registered by Negretti and Zambra's patent thermometers, was as follows, at 2.15 o'clock:—In the nave, 91.5; in the galleries, 82.6.

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Those in hand will be now proceeded with.

THE NEW CAVALRY AND INFANTRY REGIMENTS.

NOTICE IS ALSO GIVEN, that Messrs. WATSON & Co. have received from the HORSE-GUARDS plans illustrating the Dress Regulations of the 19TH, 20TH and 21ST HUSSARS. Supplies of the whole of the Laces, &c. therein ordered, as well as of the Ornaments, Buttons, &c. required by the NEW INFANTRY REGIMENTS, having arrived, orders for every part of these Uniforms can be executed forthwith, and they are respectfully solicited.

1, Hummum Street, June 24, 1862.

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